(ii) The law should provide for prohibition of child labour, in all occupations and processes.

(iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" be set up for making available credit exclusively for poor women without any security of collateral upto a specific limit.

(iv) Fix.ation of a National basic minimum wage of Rs. 20 per day at December 1990 prices. 'There should be a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of CPI.

(v) Self-employment prgrammes like IRDP should be continued by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions.

(vi) Highly labour displacing machanization in agriculture like the use of combine harvesters should be banned.

(vii) There should be positive policy to assist and provide relief to migrant labour.

(viii) Credit for consumption at lower rate of interest should be extended to rural labour families under suitably designed schemes.

(ix) Institutional credit, through cooperative banks etc., be made more easily accessible to rural labour households.

Legislative measures:

(x) Right to work should be incorporated as fundamental right with certain qualifications and an employment guarantee Act be enacted.

(xi) A comprehensive Central Legislation for agricultural labourers be enacted providing for protection and welfare measures to them.

(xii) A National Authority for Bonded Labour should be set up which will function as an executive body and monitor the progress of implementation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1978.

(xiii) A model legislation should be enacted for protection of home-based women workers and promotion of their welfare.

(xiv) Land Tribunals at the local level should be constituted for speedy disposals of land reform cases.

Institutional mechanism for implementation;

(xv) Panchayati Raj institutions will have to be involved actively in the implementation of various recommendations made by the Commission.

(xvi) There should be a separate Department of rural labour at the Centre and in the States with an independent Directorate of Rural Labour in the States with functionaries upto block level to deal with all aspects *of* rural labour.

3. These recommendations are subject, to the detailed examinations and consultation with the concerned [Ministries and the State Governments. The Government would endeavour to implement as many of the recommendations as are found feasible and acceptable, at the earliest possible.

Deterioration of Agricultural Land due to Waterlogging and salinity

*175. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 per cent of the 40 million hectares of irrigated agricultural land is affected due to waterlogging and salinity; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the report of NCA the area estimated t_0 be affected in the country by water lagging

and salinity is 6 million hectare and 7.2 million hectare respectively.

(b) The Command Area Development Programme of the Ministry of Water Resources seeks to control the problem of water logging and soil salinity by providing for the following measures:—

(i) On-farm development works of constructing the field channels, land levelling and land shaping;

(ii) Poviding adequate water drainage;

(iii) Encouraging conjunctive use of surface and ground water;

(iv) By adoption of suitable cropping patern; and

(v) Awareness, Demonstration and Adaptive trials to train farmers through extention.

Besides, a financial provision of Rs. 120 lacs has also been made in the budget of the Minstry of Agriculture for the year 1991-92 for launching a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for treatment of lands affffected by waterlogging and soil salinity.

Mandovl Irrigation Project, Goa

*176. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mandovi Irrigation Project in Goa has been stalled; and

(b) if so, what is the amount spent on this project so far and what re. medial measures are being contemplated to make good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Mandovi Medium Irrigation Project was given clearance by the Planning Commission in April, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1311 crores. The expenditure incurred upto the end of Seventh Plan is Rs. 2.11 crores only Because of the, current heavy commitments on the on-going major irrigation project* is the State, works on this project are expected to pick up towards the end of Eighth Plan.

Production of Foodgrains

*177. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURB be pleased to state;

(a) what is the expected production of each variety of foodgrains this year; and

(b) the damage to the crops due to drought and floods in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The expected foodgrains production of various crops for the year 1991-92 is not yet available. Howover, the targets for food-grains production has been kept at a level of 182.5 million tonnes. Cropwise break_up is as folows:-

Crop	Million Tonnes
Rice	76.5
Wheat	56.5
Coarse cereals . . .	34.0
Pulses	15.5
Total:	182.5

(b) Parts of U.P., Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan had experienced deficient rainfall till late in August resulting in poor sowing|transplantation of crops; crops already sown also experience moisture stress on account of long dry spell during the month of July. Flood damages of varying intensity have also been reported from 11 States covering an area of 16.2 lakh hectare. Relief measures and contingency crop planning are being adopted by States to meet the targ«t» of production.